1. 22 Greenwich-st. 2 52 Greenwich-st. 3. 116 Gregowich-st. 4. 13 Cedar st.

13 Cedar et.
161 Bread-st.
SECOND WARD,
STIESTE-Alley.
Burling Sip
THIND WARD,

FOURTH WARD.

1. 11 Jacob-st.

2. Shakespeare Hotel.cor

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT MATTER. Owing to the complication of difficulties by which he finds himself surrounded, growing out of the action of Capt. Meigs, Capt. H. N. Benham finds it it impossible to carry on the work on the Washington Aqueduct, and has accordingly to day resigned his charge.

THE COURSE OF EX-GOV. WISE.

Jealousies are rising between ex-Gov. Wise and Gov. Letcher of Virginia in consequence of the course the former is pursuing with reference to the organization of Committees of Safety. Gov. Letcher deems the regularly constituted authorities of the State capable of asserting and maintaining all her rights, whether in the Union or out of it, and quotes the recent fulminations of Mr. Wise during the John Brown raid back upon him. The Gov. intends to enforce the laws and support the Constitution in accordance with his oath, whether the penalties fall upon disturbers of order outside the State or within its limits.

PANIC OPERATIONS.

Panic makers are attempting to depreciate prices of property in the District on account of the present political excitement, but their efforts are of no avail. There is more building going on now than ever before, and the structures are of an improved character. Property-holders declare that the elec-2ion of Mr. Lincoln will be followed by an influx of Northern capital and energy here, which must result to the benefit of all classes.

NEW-YORK CONCEDED.

The Douglas men here give up New-York since Gov. Stephens of Oregon has been speaking there. They also concede the existence of a great dissatisfaction among the German and Irish Democracy in regard to the Fusion ticket.

THE CENSURE OF GEN. HARNEY.

The Administration, fearing the public scorn, has deferred censuring Gen. Harney until the news thereof cannot reach the Pacific slope before the November election. WHAT MR. STEPHENS SAYS.

Alex. H. Stephens writes here:

Alex. H. Stephens writes here:

"Present appearances, however, will not cause me to relax in the least my endeavors to arrest the evils if possible. Should Mr. Breckinridge get the entire Bouth, and Mr. Lincoln the entire North, I fear that no earthly power can prevent civil war. Still, if those whose folly or wickedness brought it about should not be sustained at the South by public sentiment in favor of their secession movements, they may pause before pushing projects to extremes. My health has greatly improved. Douglas is to be in Georgia on the 29th inst. We will keep the flag afloat, even though he does not get a single electoral vote. Should the Government survive, the principles will live." THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The Administration papers are very tender-

footed about the census bureau. They want to convince the people that the disunion clerks of that office are all savants, without whose services the census could not be prepared. There are thousands of Republicans in the country who will do the work twice as well. The examination, of which so much has been said, is easy for Breckinridgers, but cannot be passed successfully by a Republican and Douglas man. Of the hundred clerks now employed, every one is a Breckinridge disunionist. Superintendent Kennedy has nothing to do with the appointments, as they are all made by Secretary Thompson and his chief clerk, Mr. Kelly. However, our Republican Members of Congress will take care of that office next 4th of

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

As much has recently been said in the public prints about the recoinage of gold dollars into pieces of large denominations, it may be stated that orders for that purpose have been issued from the Treasury Department in two special cases only, and then on representation that the smaller coins occasioned much inconvenience in the receipts and disbursements, for no sooner are they paid out than they are again returned in business zhey paid out than they are again returned in business zransactions, there appearing to be a redundancy of them among commercial classes. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York was, for the greater facility in counting, authorized to have about two millions of the present of the counting, authorized to have about two millions of them recoined, and the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis upward of one hundred and fifty thousand, for similar reasons. This recoinage, however, applies to the original or earlier issues, which, it is known, are smaller in circumference and thicker than the later and superior coin. Of the former there are now nine mil-dions, and of the latter six millions in circulation. On a complaint, a few days since, from Philadelphis, two hundred thousand dollars of the newer dollars were pent from New-York to the Mint, wheace they were withdrawn, and very many of them again found their way to New-York. While the gold dollars are a great convenience in small, it is considered that there is a re-dundance of them for large transactions, and hence the recent special orders. There does not seem to be any purpose so to reduce the amount of this description of poin as to inconvenience the public.

Trouble in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860. The Times of this city has information from Southern Kansas that 60 dragoons, under Capt. Sturgis, accompanied by the Indian Agent, Cowan, had been driving the settlers from what is known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands. The Times correspondent states that 74 houses had been burned, and the occupants turned out. Much excitement prevailed in Southern Kansas, but it is thought the statements are greatly exaggerated.

A meeting of the citizens of this county was held last evening to device plans for the general relief of sufferers in the Territory. A Committee was appointed to solicit immediate aid from the East. A Committee was also appointed to act in concert with other counties in the matter, and a call has been issued for a confer-

ence at Lawrence on the 14th of November. The river at this point is exceedingly low, and navigation is difficult.

Severe Storm on the Plains.

St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

By Pony Express this morning, we have advices from Juleaburg, 450 miles from here, of one of the most severe storms that was ever known on the plains. On the 26th it blew a hurricane, accompanied by hail mntil 3 o'clock p. m., when a heavy snow-storm set in. The weather is rapidly growing cold. Emigrant trains line that station on every side, their cattle suffering more than in mid-Winter. It was thought that the emigrants above and below Julesburg would also suffer severely, and great loss ensue. The Express was detained five hours in consequence.

It is blowing fariously here, and has the appearance of snow, and is growing cold.

From Mexico and Havana,

New-Orleans, Tneeday, Oct. 30, 1860.

Mexican advices report that the \$4,000,000 conducta

recently seized by Degoliado has been restored.

The steamer De Soto, from Havana 27th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The Havana sugar market is unchanged. The growing crop is said to be in excellent condition, promising a heavy yield. Other articles are generally unchanged.

The Case of Wm. Byerly. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The Jury in the case of Wm. Byerly, tried on the the Jury in the case of Wm. Byerly, tried on the tharge of forging the election returns of the First Congressional District, thus defeating Mr. Lehman, the Democratic candidate, brought in a verdict of guilty this morning. His counsel will probably carry the case to the Supreme Court.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

Republican Stock Up-Breckinridge Down.

St. Joseph, Tueeday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The Pony Express, with four days later Carifornia news, arrived this morning, 40 hours behind time.

San Francisco, Oct. 17—3 p. m.

Ship Meta was lost on the 15th. She was in charge of a pilot when she grounded, and blame is attached to him for attempting to enter the port in a dense fog.

The local agent of the underwriters at the East and of Europea assisted by Cart. Roxby, marine surveyor.

of Europe, assisted by Capt. Roxby, marine surveyor for Lloyds, held a survey upon the wreck yesterday, and unanimously decided that she was a total loss, and that the best thing that could be done would be to selt her on Thursday, for the benefit of whom it may concern. [This vessel is probably the Meteore, from Bordann's Language of the country of

deaux. If

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 7th,
was telegraped from Carson Valley this morning.

There is intense anxiety to receive the news by the
next express, which will bring dates to the 10th of
October. Then the result of the Pennsylvania election is expected. The politicians generally concede that if Foster is elected, California will go for Douglas; while if Foster is defeated, and the other Northern State elections result in Republican victories, there will be great danger of California going for Lincoln. Under the effects of discouraging Eastern news, it is gonerally conceded that the Breckinridge party is losing strength

Col. E. D. Baker, Republican Senator from Oregon

Col. E. D. Baker, Republican Senstor from Oregon, is expected to arrive in San Francisco by steamer today, and his partisan friends are preparing to give him a public reception. He is expected to make the tour of the State for the benefit of the Republican ticket.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Clark, Commander of the Department of California, died in this city to-day of chronic diarrhea, after an illness of two weeks. He had served in the United States army since 1812, was through the war in Mexico, and promoted to the distinguished position he occupied at the time of his death for meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

The first-cabin passet gers who let: New-York September last in the steamer Ariel, have published a card in the San Francisco papers since their arrival here, severely censuring the condition and management of that teamer. They allege that they were denied the ordinerty necessaries of life. The parties complaining are highly respectable.

The ramy season has fairly commenced, this express leaving in a most drenching storm.

highly respectable.

The ramy season has fairly commenced, this express leaving in a most drenching storm.

News from Oregon is unimportant, the papers received being devoted to politics. The Democratic papers (both wings) have generally denounced the coalition by which one Republican Senator was elected. This has brought out an address from the fifteen Douglas members of the Legislature, who united with the Republicans, in which they excuse themselves as follows in voting for Col. Baker:

"We were influenced to some extent by his position on the Slavery question in the Territories, a position differing but little from that of our own party. Although acting with the Republicans, Col. Baker, in the canvass of this State has Spring, openly declared himself in favor of practical non-intervention, and allowing the Territories, as well as the States, to settle their domestic affairs in their own way. His often repeated declaration opon the stump in California, in the State canvas last year, and his private professions more recently made, leave us no room to doubt his sincerity. In voting for him, therefore, our sacrifice of principles seems to be more in name than in substance. Aside from partian politics, we are satisfied that Col. Baker will prove a wise, able, and prudent Senator, and will reflect credit upon the State which has intrusted him with the position, which is more than can be said, with truth, of our Senators hitherto."

COMMERCIAL—Little of interest has occurred in the market since the departure of the last stanner. Quotations are without particular change, though under a somewhat improved demand from the country. The market generally has acquired a rather firmer tone. No leading transactions have occurred that require notice. The receipts of Wheat have been very heavy. Best shipping purcels cannot be quoted alone \$1.50, and shippers less easer than buyers. Nothing done in tunnage. The Mercer will load grain for Liverpool. The clapper ship 8. T. Willets will soon sail for New-York. In her cargo will b

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860. It is reported that a mackerel schooner of Gloucester was recently run down by a steamer in a dense fog near Cape Canso, and after floating two days, water gged, seven of the crew were washed overboard The remaining nine took a boat, which capeized, and two men were devoured by sharks. The remaining seven recovered the boat, and two more disd of ex haustion. The survivors were rescued by a Portuguese vessel and carried to St. Domingo, where the American Consul treated them kindly, and would send them home. No names are given.

Tragedy in Boston. Boston, Tnesday, Oct. 30, 1860.
This afteanoon J. G. Hernandez, a Spanish peddier of fancy goods fired two pistol shots at Miss Fanny May, who had been employed as his bookkeper, and when discharged, he fired a shot into his own body. Miss May was slightly wounded, Hernandez, it is supposed mortally. He has a wife and children. The supposed cause of the tragedy is nurequited and jealous attach-ment toward Miss May, who is a respectable and hand-

Southworth Barnes, a leading merchant and well known citizen of Plymouth, committed suicide yester-day by drowning. Cause, mental depression. The mails of the Arabia close at 8 o'clock to-morrow. will sail at about 11.

Election in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 29, 1860.

Two Union representatives to the Legislature were

elected in this city to-day.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The steamer Dixle, from Shreeveport for Alexandria struck a snag on the 20th and sunk. The boat is a total loss, valued at \$14,000, insured for \$8,000.

Movements of Senator Douglas. AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860. Douglas is hailed enthusiastically along his route Upper Georgia. Thousands of people greeted him at

Vice-President Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

Vice-President Breckinridge authorizes the announcement that the letter published over his signature purporting to be addressed to Dr. J. T. P. Cohoon, Elizabeth City, N. C., under date of the 5th inst., is a forgery. He has written no such letter.

The Anti-Rent Suits. The Anti-Kent Suits.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The Anti-Rent suits were finally disposed of in the Supreme Court this morning. The Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which judgment was in favor of the landlord, and directed the record and proceedings to be landlord to the Supreme Court. The remitting was landlord, and directed the record and proceedings to be committed to the Supreme Court. The remittitur was filed this morning, whereupon Judge Hogeboom directed an order to be entered, declaring that the judgment of the Court of Appeals stand as the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the plaintiffs have execution against the defendants for damages and costs. Under the decision the landlord can proceed at once to issue executions of the judgments rendered for the recovery of the amount claimed, and also the costs of the different actions.

Health at Mobile. MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 29, 1860. The Board of Health reports no fever.

Obituary.
PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.
Lieut. John T. Barnard of the Navy died suddenly

on Sunday night.

To Editors, Reporters, and Telegraphers in the State of New-York.

It is eminently desirable that the returns from the State at large on election night should be as reliable and succinc as possible, and in order to prevent the wires from being encum as possible, and in order to prevent the wires from being encum-bered with a mass of useless matter, it will be well that the fol-lowing ideas should be borne in mind: As far as practicable the press desire to obtain the vote by counties for Presidential Elec-tors and Governor, but where it is impossible to give the full or a near approximation of the result by counties, the scattering re-turns which may come to hand will be acceptable, but that of fractional parts of cities or townships should not be allowed to fractional parts of cities or townships should not be allowed to pass over the wites to the hindrance of more important metters. As to members of Congress and the Legislature the name and politics of the parties chosen or probably elected is all that need be telegraphed. The vote for other officers on the State ticket is

not required.

Attention to these points will, it is hoped, contribute largely to the publication on the morning after the election of an intelligible account of the result in the State.

DIED IN A CELL-Ann Spear, a woman of intem perate habits was found dead in one of the cells of the Twenty-first Ward Station-House, where she had been locked up a short time previous, having been found drunk in the street.

POLITICAL.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK. GEO. BISBEE of New-York will speak in Datchess

At Jackson Corners......Thursday, Nov. 1.
At Laf-syetteville......Friday, Nov. 2.
At Freedom Plains......Saturday, Nov. 3.

THE STRAIGHT DOUGLAS TICKET IN NEW-JERSEY. At a meeting held at the Astor-House, New-York, on the 30th of October, called by Jacob Vanustta esq ,

member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the United States for New-Jersey, it was unanimously,

Resolved, That whereas the State Central Committee
have recently—in violation of the express instructions
given them by the State Convention of New Jersey,
held on the 25th day of July last, at which electors of held on the 25th day of July last, at which electors of the regular Democracy were nominated—contrary to repeated pledges on their part ignoring such power, and to the wisses and expectations of the true friends of Stephen A. Douglas in New-Jersey—attempted to defeat the regular organization thereof, by forming an Electoral Ticket on which are embraced elements an-tagonistic to the principles of Non-Intervention; now, therefore

tagons to the principles of Non-Intervention; now, therefore,

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles enunciated in past Conventions of the Democratic party, we restablish and confirm the Electoral Ticket formed by the State Convention aforesaid, and, utterly ignoring and repudiating affiliation with the spurious offshoot of Democracy known as the Seeders, we pledge ourand repudiating affiliation with the spurious offshoot of Democracy known as the Seceders, we pledge ourselvee to support none other than Electors favorable to the election of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschell V. Johnson, and we call upon the honest voters of New-Jersey not to recumb to the treashery by which their rights are rought to be invaded, but to stand firm by their time-honored principles and platform. And Whereas, It appears that one of the electors on the regular tacket, by reason of holding an office, is, according to the provision of the Constitution, disqualified from holding that position, we nominate Thomas N. McCarter of Sursex County in the stead of Daniel S. Atderson as such Elector.

The following is the straight Douglas Ticket for New-Jersey:

New-Jersey: JOEL PARKER, WILLIAM COOK, TOSEPH VLIET. MOSES WELLS, THOMAS N. McCARTER, ABRAHAM W. NASH,

THEODORE RUNYON.

Which we earnestly recommend to the support of the Which we earnestly recommend to the support of a people of New-Jereey:
Jacob Vannatia. Ed. T. Cardenter, V. Dalkympie,
James M. Scoret, Edward C. Moone, J. Riggs,
J. Riggs,
J. R. Barbitt, Gro. B. Halstrad, E. V. Riley,
W. M. Barbitt, Gro. B. Halstrad, E. V. Riley,
M. D. McCelland, D. C. McGeins,
Milton Baldwin.

-The last Rally of the Banner Republican Club of Brooklyn, before the Conflict, will take place to-night, at the Wigwam City Hall square. James A. Briggs and Rufus F. Andrews will speak. This Club has done a noble work for King's County this campaign.

-A mass meeting is to be held at Flushing, L. I. this evening, which will be addressed by David Dudley Field, Galusha A Grow, Frederick Kapp, and others. Wide-Awake deputations from this city and from Brooklyn are to enlighten the meeting, and the Wide-Awake associations of the county generally are to be out in full force. A steamboat will return to town after the meeting for the accommodation of delegates and visitors from the city and neighborhood.

-James A. Briggs, esq., will speak at Morristown, N. J., this evening; st Purdy's Station, Westchester County, Nov. 1; at Bay Ridge, Kings County, Friday. Nov. 2; at Orange, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 3; at Paterson, N. J., Monday, Nov. 5.

FLUSHING, L. I .- A mass rally of Republicans will be held here this (Wednesday) evening, 31st. The speakers will be the Hon. G. A. Grow, ex-Gov. King, Messrs, David Dudley Field, Frederick Kapp, J. J. Bellows, and others. The demonstration will include a terchlight procession of the Wide-Awake clubs of the county, and a large delegation of their "brothers in torches" from New-York and Brooklyn. The Flushingtonians have chartered the steamboat Flushing for the occasion. She will leave Fulton-strest Slip, New-York, at 7:15, Thorne's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 8:30, and foot of Tenth street, New-York, at 7:45 p. m., and leave Flushing on her return at 11 p. m. Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, requests us to say that beside the invited delegations. Wide-Awakes of other clubs will be welcome, and assigned positions in the procession, their uniforms and torches being a sufficient ticket for the trip. Mr. F. A. Potts, one of the Marshal saids will be on board, as

The Freemen of the 1st Congressional District, it would appear, are fully alive to the necessity of re-electing the Hon. Luther C. Carter, their faithful Representative in the present Congress.

-The Republicans of South Western, New-Haven Co., Conn., met in mass meeting at Orange Center, on Friday evening last to the number of 1,200. Wide-Awakes were present from Birmingham, Woodbridge, Milford. West-Haven, and a delegation from New Haven. Wm. A. Croffet, editor of The Danbury Jefersonian, addressed the assembly, after which they partook of a generous collation, given by the ladies of the town. "Old Orange" was never before so thoroughly "Wide Awake,"

-The Wide-A wake Republicans of Elizabeth, N. J. had a grand torch light procession-about 1,500 in line -last Friday evening; and intend having a great meeting in Library Hall on Friday evening Nov. 2. The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Joseph Hoxie, esq., and others

will address the meeting.

-David E. Stout is the Republican nominee for Presidental Elector in the VIIIth District of Penusylvapis, in place of Levi B. Smith, who resigned when

nominated for Congress. -The Republicans of Rockland Co, have nominated Edwin Marks for Member of Assembly, E. B. Johnson for School Commissioner, David D. Smith for Treasurer, John V. B. Johnson for Justice of the Sessions, and

John J. Secor for Superintendent of the Poor. -A large and cordial meeting of the Republicans of Rockland County was held at the Wigwam of Haverstraw on Monday evening. The Hon. Edward Pye, the presiding officer of the meeting, made a short address, and was followed by Charles Whitehad, esq., of New-York City. A great meeting for the county is called, at the same place, on Wednesday, when Gov.

Noble will speak.

-The Republicans of Patchogue, Suffolk County, met in large numbers at their Wigwam in that place on Saturday evening, and were addressed by George Terwilliger, esq., of this city. His scathing denuncia tion of all attempts at disunion on the part of slave oligarchy, as well as his facts and arguments tending to show that the Republican party is the only true national party, produced a marked effect. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs by the Patchoque Glee Club. The Wide-Awakes were also out in fall numbers. On Saturday evening next the Republicans intend to close up their series of meetings by a general jubilee. Patchogue in times past was strongly Democratic, but year by year their majority has sensibly decreased, and at the coming election, by a careful analysis of the votes, it is well understood that Lincoln will carry the poll by about 100 majority. Old

Suffolk is Wide-Awake. -The Republicans of Rockland Lake held a very enthusiastic meetirg at Fitch's Hall on Monday evening, presided over by Mr. George Hoffman, and addressed by Mr. Thomas Robinson, a Thirteenth Ward Wide-Awake, and Capt. Burt.

FROM HAVANA.-The steamer Star of the West, S. P. Griffin commanding, from New-Orleans Oct. 23 and Havana Oct. 26, arrived at this port last night. There was very little of interest occurring at Havana. On the 23d inst. a vessel with 400 negroes on board was brought into Havana, by a Spanish man-of-war. The steamer Habana, Capt. McConnell, arrived on

the 24th inst. from New-York.

The sugar market was quiet at the following rates:
Whites, common, at 11211 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs; do good to choice,
122121 rials \$\psi\$ airobs. Camanchas, inferior No. \$1, \$222 rials \$\psi\$ airobs. Camanchas, inferior No. \$2, \$222 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. do good to choice No. 10 and \$11, \$1, \$222 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. do good
Quebrados, inferior No. 12 and \$14, \$1, \$222 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. do good
No. 15 and \$16, \$162 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. do. good
No. 15 and \$16, \$162 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. do. 17 and \$18, \$16, \$10 rials \$\psi\$ arrobs. Miscovado, no transactions.

Fine Cuba Coffees, \$162 \psi\$ 18, \$\psi\$ printal.
\$2, \$\psi\$ 2, \$162 rials \$\psi\$ 2, the 24th inst. from New-York.

CITY POLITICS.

PLACES OF REGISTRY. The following are designated as the places of Regis-try in each Election District in the several Wards of this city. To-day is the last on which you can get registered. D n't fail to see that your name is recorded. One vote may decide the result of the election;

FOURTENSTE WARD.
Dist.
5. 14 Marion-st.
6. 174 Grand-st.
7. 200 Mott st.
8. 207 Heater-st.
9. 138 Mulberry-st.
10. 215 Heater st.
WARD. 10. 215 Hester at.
FIFTESTH WARD.
1. 124 Amily et.
2. N. E. corner of Sullivan and
Bleecker sta.
3. 191 Mercer-st.
4. 129 Waverley-place.
5. 115 Elevouth et.
6. Melbaum's barber-shop, 3
West Eleventh et. 6. Melbaum's barber-shop, 3
West Eleventna-4
7. N. E. cor. Washington-place,
in the University.
8. 612 Brondway.
9. 148 East Tenth st.
10. 68 West Thirteenth-st.
Sixymanyra Ward.
1. 72 Seventh-av.
2. 102 Seventh-av.
4. 223 Seventh-av.
5. 302 Eighth-av.
6. 260 West Seventh-st.
7. 111 Ninth av.
8. 91 Tenth av.
8. 91 Tenth av.

32 Second av. 19 Sixth st, N. W. cor. 6th st. and 1st-av

357 9th-av. 286 West 36th-st.

450 10th-av. 116 West 27th-st.

. 751 2d-av. , 554 3d-av. , 184 Lexington-av., nr. 33d-st. , 445 4th-av.

18 Tcherry-t.
5, 45 James st.
5, 45 James st.
7, 48 Catbarine-st.
7, 48 Catbarine-st.
7, 128 Franklinet.
1, 128 Franklinet.
1, 128 Leonard-st.
1, 1. 11 Ninth av.
9. 106 Ninth av.
10. 434 West Twenty-fifth-st.
SEVENTERSTH WARD.
1. 228 Bowery.
2. 263 Houston-st.
3. 104 Sc flok-st.
4. 22 Secondar. 1 Tryon row. 28 City Hall place. 128 Leonard-st. 12 Centre-st. 7 Mulberry-st. 86 Flm-st.
Atlantic Garden, cor.
beth and Walker-aus.
SEVENTH WARD.
63 East Broadway.
185 Cherry-st.
189 Medison-st.

59 Pike st. 59 Pike st. 7 17 Madison-st. 7 1 Montgemery-st. 8, 328 Cherry st. 10. 602 Water-st.
11. 446 Cherry-st.
12. 644 Cherry-st.
13. 64 Wooster-st.
15. 61 Wooster-st.
15. 5 Chark st.
15. 20 Eminick st.
15. 496 Greenwich st.
16. 110 Wooster st.
17. 141 Laurens-st.
144 Varick-st.
19. 161 Varick-st.
19. 224 Varick st.

3. 164 S. Holkest.
4. 32 decendar.
5. 19 Sixth st.,
6. N. W. cor. 6th st. and Istav.
7. 105 East Twelithest.
8. 266 East Thitteenth-st.
9. 208 First av.
10. 113 East Eleventh-st.
11. 249 East Teath-st.
12. 33 Avenue A. cor. Fourth-st.
13. 315 Houston-st.
14. 268 East Thitteenth-st.
15. 164 Eleventh-st.
16. 195 Avenue A.
17. 13-1 Thirdest.
18. 186 Second-st.
EIGHTERNTH WARD,
1. 63 Union place.
2. 292 Sixth avenue.
2. 176 W. 24th st., s. e. cor. 6 av.
4. n. w. cor. 15th st. and 3d av.
5. n. e. cor. 22d st. and 3d av.
6. s. e. cor. 22d st. and 3d av.
7. n. e. cor. 15th st. and 3d av.
9. 228 East Eighteenth street.
10. s. w. cor. 22d st. and 3d av.
11. n. w. cor. 23d st. and 24 av.
12. s. e. cor. 23d st. and 1st av.
13. s. e. cor. 23d st. and 1st av.
14. s. e. cor. 23d st. and 1st. av.
15. s. e. cor. 23d st. and 1st. av.
16. Sarvey's, cor. 4th sv. and
42d st.
2608 Second avenue.
2. At the house of Finnels Stacom,
3d av., bet. 75th and 79th
sts. south side.
3. At house of Francis Stacom,
3d av., bet. 75th and 79th
sts. south side.
5. e. cor. 3d sv. and 85th st.
Twantiert Ward.
2. 229 10th av.
2. 257 Sth-av.
2. 257 Sth-av.
2. 257 Oth-av.
2. 250 Hoth-av.
2. 357 Sth-av.
2. 250 Hoth-av.
2. 357 Sth-av.
2. 357 Oth-av. cker and Mo

TENTH WARD.

1. Tenth Ward Hetel,
of Broome and Forsy 10, 312 7th-av. 11, 343 7th-av. 12, 119 West 33d-st.

Bowery. ELRYANTH WARD. TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1. 179 East 27th st.

2. McCabe's, 391 3d-sv.

3. 493 2d-sv.

4. South-east cor. 34th-st and

9. 184 Lexington-av., nr. 33d-st.
10. 445 9th-av.
11. 389 9th-av.
12. North-east cor. 23th st. and
Broadway.
13. 1,272 Broadway.
14. 699 6th-av.
Twenty second Ward.
1 252 8th av., bet. 40th and
41st-sts., c. s. of 2th av.
2 20c W. 42d-st. bet. 8th and
9th avs., s. of 42d-st.
3 153 W. 42d-st., bet. 8th and
9th avs., n. s. of 42d-st.
4 22c W. 44th st., bet. 8th and
9th avs., at National Hall.
5 219 W. 44th-st., bet. 8th and
9th avs., at National Hall.
5 219 W. 44th-st., bet. 8th and

5. 219 W. 44th-st., bet. 8th and
9th-avs.
6 S. E. cor. of 9th-av. 49th-st.
7. 161 W. 46th-st., bet. Broadway and 8th-av.
8. N. E. cor. of 8th sv. and 42dst., bet. 47th and 49th-sts.
9 E. S. of 11th-av., bet. 48th
and 49th-sts., shout 50 feet
10. 649 9th-av., 25 feeth of 50thst., on w. s. of 9th-av.
11. 659 9th-av., bet. 52d and 55thsts., 20 ft. s. of 53d-st., w. s.
of 9th-av.
12. W. S. of 7th-av., 25 ft. s. of
57th-st., b. 56th and 57th-sts.

North-west corner of man-hattan-st and Broadway. South-west corner of 158th-st, and 10th av. Turntranvin WARD. 1809 Broome-st. 30 Attorney-st. 37 Willet st. 111 Broome-st. 2 Genrick st.

Carnon-st.

12. W. S. of Theav., 25 ft. s. of 57th-st., b. 58th and 57th-sts. 13. W. S. of Broadway, bet. 64th and 65th-sts., at the house of John Fesselmeir. 14. S. E. cor. of 10th-av. and 79th-st. THE REGISTRY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Certain voters of this (fourth) Election Dis

Sig: Certain voters of this (fourth) Election Dis-trict of the First Ward are complaining that they went to the place advertised as selected by the Common Council, to register their names (No. 13 Cedar street), and found the building closed. It is now ascertained that the registering is done, and the voting will be also, at No. 32 Depayster street. As there is no placard at No. 13 Cedar street, or advertisement of any kind anywhere, to inform the people that the Board of Registrars sit elsewhere, would it not be advisable to inform your readers hereabout that such is the case!

ESSEX. such is the care? New-York, Oct. 30.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. RATIFICATION OF FREDERICK A, CONKLING'S NOM

INATION.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Corgressional District was held last evening in the great hall of the Cooper Union, to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Frederick A. Conkling as their candidate for the seat in the House of Representatives now occupied by the Hon. John Cochrane. The hall was filled with the solid men of the district, banners were exhibited bidding him welcome to the Halls of Congress, and in spite of the mud and rain a great number of the Wide Awakes were out.

The meeting was called to order at 71 o'clock by R. H. McCurdy, esq., who made some appropriate re marks, sulogising Mr. Conkling, and speaking with the just confidence of the success of Lincoln and Hamlin on Tuesday next. He was repeatedly interrupted by applause. He concluded by nominating Thomas LITTLE as the President of the meeting. Mr. Little was unanimously elected. On taking the chair, he was greeted with loud cheers, and briefly thanked his friends for the cordiality of their reception. Col. J. C. Pinckney of the Seventeenth Ward then put in nomination the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secre-

taries:

Vice Presidents—Charles H. Marshal, James Renwick, P. A. Duykin k, Wm. M. Vermilyes, Simeon Draper, Allan Hay, Peter Balen, Isaac J. Oliver, Edward Phillips, Joham S. Fountain, Reuben S. Chapin, Andrew J. Odell, Joseph Naegeli, Henry H. Haight, Henry A. Burr, George G. Lake, Ebenezer H. Pray, Charles Curtis John M. Jackson, James M. Cutter, Alex. Williams, J. S. Underhill, J. D. Conklin, Peter Haodil, Daniel D. Wright, John T. Harding, John Lewis, Archibald Grien, George Sparrows John L. Hassill, Erastus C. Benedict, Iverson W. Kaspp, Hiram Bainey. Orison Blunt, John H. Brady, Wm. D. Mangam, Jackson S. Schultz, John S. Belcher, Jacob Weeks, Wm. A. Smalley, Jacob M. Patterson, John Kubin, Manna Flannelly, Frederick Jentz, Henry Shields, John C. Chamberlain, Wm. Truslow, Michael Devoy, Hamilton Wade, Wm. Raybold, Georgel F. Steinbrenner, Wm. Gray, Henry Butler, Philip Reiley, J. G. Lergar, Edward M. Perley, John Gargloff, L. R. May, Wm. Baardnan, John Whyte.

Sectrafivies—Francis G. Voung, Henry Panton, Richard A. McCarly, George H. Matthews, Robert V. Markey, Edward W. Collins, John Cornish, John Landers, C. Donaldson, George W. Anderson, Dr. A. S. Jones, John T. Denny, Norris A. Phelps, Nichelas H. Smith, Allen Rutherford, Edwin Stewart, J. Davenport, Heman Morgan, Johns Brown.

Mr. Chas. A. Dana then offered the following reso-

Mr. Chas. A. Dasa then offered the following reso-

Intions:

Whereas, The recent brilliant Republican victories give glad assurance to the friends of Freedom of the triumph of their cherished principles at the enauing Presidential election; and whereas, it is now conceded by the leading Democratic journals and public men, in all sections of the Union, that the People have already chosen Abraham Lincoln Fresident [g est applause], and only as wit the 6th day of November to signify their choice by the usual Constitutional forms; and whereas, our adversaries are now concentrating their energies to procure the election of House of Representatives opposed to the President on purpos to defeat the will of the American People; and schereas, it incumbent upon the people to sustain the President by the election of a House of Representatives that shall be in sympathy with him, and healls to the gigantic swindles and oppressive measures which he heretofore disgraced Congressional legislation, and made for minecessary; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept this issue, and declare curselves to be in favor of a speedy correction of the abuses which have disgraced the Administration of Lean, Buchang, of Caluding the

and which have been usurped from them, of maintaining the national honor, and of sustaining President Lincoln in carrying out the purposes of good government to which he stands piedged.

Recoved. That in Frederick A. Conkling (prolonged cheering), our candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, we have a nominew whose past career, official and personal, has been marked by noswerying honesty, jealous watchfulness over the interests of the City of New York, by unfaiteting advocacy of the rights of the City of New York, by unfaiteting advocacy of the rights of the Republican party; and that we knowing him to possess the qualifications required of a legislator in the present emergency, do promise him our cordial, carnest, and eathersiate support.

Recolved, That we, one and all, do hereby piedge our unwarried exertions from the present hour till the night of the 6th of November rest, to elect Mr. Conkling to the post for which we have placed him in nomination.

Mr. Dana them went on to sueak as follows:

Mr. Dana then went on to speak as follows: Mr. CHAIRMAN: I move the adoption of the resolutions. I am able, of my own knowledge, to certify to their truth. I am sure that we cannot do better than to elect Frederick A. Conkling to Congress. [Load applause] As a member of our State Legislature, he has approved himself a capable, firm, and upright public servant. Under circumstances of peculiar temptation, when on the right hand and on the left, men in whom public confidence was placed, were yielding to the seducers, he remained conspicuously true [applause]; and for this reason if for no other, I some time since determined to do what was in my power to secure his promotion what was in my power to secure his promotion to a higher sphere of service. Nor is it from Mr. Conkling's past career alone that I think we ought now to give him our cordial support. If we compare him with his competitors in the canvass, there is additional reason why we should desire his election. These competitors are two, Mr. J. Winthrop Chanler, a Tammany Hall or Douglas Democrat with a face rather inclined to the North Star, and Mr. John Cockrane, a political amalgamationist, with three faces, looking nowhere in particular, and arranged in a sort of kaleidoscope, so that you can't tell which is which. Mr. Chanler bears, and I doubt not deserves to bear the reputation of a refined, cultivatet, deserves to bear the reputation of a refined, cultivated, high-minded and honest man. So far as I am aware, deserves to bear the reputation of a refined, cultivated, high-winded and honest man. So far as I am aware, his principles are all that can be suggested against him. What those principles are, it would, perhaps, be difficult to say just now, for I am happy to know that a great many Douglas Democrats are undergoing the process of political regeneration. I trust that in this process Mr. Chanler may at last come out on the side of the Fathers of the Republic, of the Constitution and the Union; but I am sure that whatever his conclusions, they will be dictated by an intelligent and conscientious patriotism. At present, bowever, I prefer Mr. Conkling to him, because with no less talent and integrity Mr. Conkling has more experience in public life, understands much better the interests and the needs of the District, and above all because he is a R-publican, and will give his undivided efforts to the real-zation of that great reform in the Government of which Abraham Lincoln is the chosen representative and leader. [Prolonged applause.] The other competing candidate, the Hon. John Cochrane, represents, as I have said, three parties: He is at once a Squatter Sovereign. a Slave Code Secresionist and a Know-Nothing Union-

plause.] The other competing candidate, the Hon. John Cochrane, represents, as I have said, three parties: He is at once a Squatter Sovereign. a Slave Code Secessionist, and a Know-Nothing Unionist, and, judging by his antecedents, can perform either of these contradictory rôles with equal fluency and success. Mr. Cochrane has been a Member of Congress now for near four years. In that body he has been distinguished for three things: First, for it comparable slackjaw. I fancy no man in Congress ever gabbled more, or to less purpose. [Langhter] Secondly, for readiness to eat dirt at every command of the conspirators for the extension of Slavery. Thirdly, for the constant support of every seteme of administrative corruption. With regard to his degrading servitity in the long conflict upon Slavery Extension, it is perhaps enough to say that the infamous Lecompton fraud found in him a prompt and zealous supporter, as did the English dodge, which was finally passed in its stead. Again, on Feb. 12, 1859, when Mr. Grow [great cheering] moved to repeal the English discrimination against Kaneas, so that it might be admitted as a Free State on the same terms as if it were a Slave State, Mr. Cochrane voted to lay the motion on the table. His sympathies were then with Slavery and against Free Labor. Again, on May 10 last, when a bill was introduced to repeal the strocious law of the Legislatare of New-Mexico, establishing Slavery in that Territory, Mr. Cochrane voted sgamst it. Need I add that this same Cochrane was originally an Abolitionist, and afterward one of the most zealous of Free-Soilers? [Laughter.] That, however, was before he had got into office. With regard to his part as a member of Congress, in sustaining and justifying various great schemes the most zealous of Free-Soilers? [Laughter.] That, however, was before he had got into office. With regard to his part as a member of Congress, in sustaining and justifying various great schemes of corruption which have disgraced the country and covered the late Democratic party with all the shame that could possibly be heaped upon it, I will now cite a few conclusive facts. One of these schemes is that popularly known as the Fort Snelling swindle. Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War had privately sold the Fort Snelling lands to certain personal and political friends of his for \$90,000. An investigation was ordered by the House of Representatives, and in the evidence it appeared that at the time of the sale the property was worth at least \$500,000. The facts were indisjutable, and there was no doubt that the Secretary of War merited impeachment. Mr Cochrane, however, by his vote, justified Mr. Floyd's course in the premises, and then finally voted to lay the whole subject on the table. If official knavery and corruption in high places were to be detected and rebuked, it must be done without the help of the Democratic member for the VIth District of Newof the Democratic member for the VIth District of New York.—Again, on March 6, 1860, Mr. Covode [pro longed cheering]—it seems that these Pennsylvanians are popular here. [Renewed applause.] Well, in moment I shall give way to one of the noblest of them, but meanwhile bear with me till I get through with Mr. Cochrane, for he isn't finished yet, though he will moment I shall give way to one of the noblest of them, but meanwhile bear with me till I get through with Mr. Cochrane, for he isn't finished yet, though he will be next Tuesday night. [Applause, and cries of Go on!] As I was saying, Mr. Covode moved for a Committee to investigate certain grave charges of corruption among prominent personages, which had grown out of statements made by the President of the United States. Mr. Cochrane voted against the appointment of that Committee. The investigation, however, was ordered, and I think you will agree with me that it was one of the most useful and wholesome examinations that ever took place. It is true that it revealed shameless corruption on the part of some leading politicians and Government officers; but by the revelation it showed the people where to apply the remedy. But when this investigation was completed, we find Mr. Cochrane so enraged at its disclosures, and so concerned for the culprits whom it had put in the pillory, that he actually voted to refuse the money for the necessary expenses of the Committee. [Cries of Shame!] With this brief exposure. I think we may safely leave him to the public judgment; but there is one topic in regard to which he has so added impudence to his other graces that it requires a moment's notice. I refer to the Public Store contract in this city. In this contract, Mr. Cochrane has the effrontery to claim that he is in no way implicated, in a resolution adopted by a meeting of his friends, held in this place, on the 15th of October. Now, it can't be denied that Mr. Cochrane himself procured the contract to be made; that one of the parties to it is Mr. James B. Craig, Cochrane's law partner and bosom friend; and that the profits of itare some \$70,000 a year. The basis of the contract was the assumption that from 300 to 400 laborers were required to do the work, at \$12 a week each; but, after all was signed and scaled, all the men but about 60 were discharged. In the place of some of them, an old horse called Howell Cobb was int about this contract. Such are some of the negative points and blemishes of Mr. Cochrane's recent political history. If I am asked whether he has done nothing that deserves credit, I answer that I know of one thing only which has ever been supposed to give him a claim to renown. This is the arrangement of the revenue laws, by which they were reduced to a consistent and convenient system, and I am happy to believe that it is a very good thing. But a little investigation reveals the fact that it was not Mr. Cochrane's work at all. It was done in the Treasury Department, and all that Mr. Cochrane had to do with it was to introduce it into the House of Representatives. If John Cochrane carries about with him any of of the glory belenging to the measure, I think it renders him to prosecution for obtaining goods under false pret [Laughter.] Thus, fellow-citizens, I have before you the public record of John Cochrane. Sure that no candid man can examine i withou oming with me to the conclusion that h is not a lit man to represent us in Congress. You all remember his famous declaration of three years ago, that he would support the devil incarnate if regularly nominated for office by Tammany Hall. Well, this time, Tammany Hall nominated a gentleman and a scholar. Of course that would not do for John Cochrane: and, in order that he might be perfectly satisfied, he went and put himself in nomination. [Laughter.] While he thus has the gratification of supporting a congenial candidate, I trust that we may, on our part, have the gratification of seeing the election result in his perfect defeat. And while we thus rebuke a demagogue, we will teach the wholesome lesson that honesty and fidelity to public trusts can be appreciated and rewarded by the people. This we will do by triumphantly electing Frederick A. Conkling as our representative. [Cheers.]

Rocky Mountain Glee Club sang the Marseillaise. They were recalled by unlimited cheers, and calls for "Dixle."

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, was then introduced. He was received with great splane, followed by three cheers. He was very glud to ese that Pennsylvania was in so good repute here, for they were a little doubtful about the credit of the State since her prominent son, the Chief Magistrate, had so covered himself with corruption that he was a real political Lazarus. [Chests.] But they had done their best to send him to Aleman is bosom. [Applanes.] The Democratic party cone out with the night of the 9th of October. The young days—he was a Jacksom boy—Democrate spoke of human rights, but now he who advocated the rights of man was hissed and revitled by Democrate, and called a d—d Abolitionist. Of the old Democratic party, the Republican party was boy—Democrate spoke of human rights, but now he who advocated the rights of man was hissed and reviled by Democrate, and called a d—d Abolitionist. Of the old Democratic party, the Republican party was the worthy successor. In 1840 he spoke with Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, he as a Democrat and the Senator as a Whig. And speaking from the same stand with him a few days ago, he stated this, and asked which of them had changed? There being no response, he answered neither, for the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party were the same as those of both the Whigs and Democratic parties. The creed of the Democratic party was originated and shadowed forth by John C. Calhoun, and immediately on their announcement a staveholding Senator sprang to his fact and denounced them. In 1848 he went to the Democratic Convention in company with J. R. Deolittle, then of New-York, but now Semitor from Wisconsin [applause], and Wm. L. Yancey presented a set of resolutions containing the views of Calhoun. They received but 26 votes than, they could command no respect in the Convention. But of late the Democratic party had become a close corporation, consisting of a few gentlemen from the plantations of the South. The Northern men said to the Democracy: You must change your doctrines. We can't exist under it. Our Northern men said, in 1848, we can't accept it. Soou after came the Wilmot Proviso, and the whole North accepted it. Stephen A. Douglas said, I accept your doctrine, but I live in Illinois and can't carry it there; I will talk about Popular Sovereignty subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, so that you will finally get all yeu ask. But for this Douglas had been deposed, and John C. Forney, who served Brchanan as faithfully as ever man served his father, was thrown overboard. Not more subservient was old Polonius to the whims of Hamlet than our Northern Democrats to the whims of their Supreme Court, so that you will finally get all yeu ask. But for this Douglas had been deposed, and John C. Forney, who served is fi Congressional District, and sending Frederick A. Conkling there. [Cheers.] From the spirit evinced there
te-night, he feared there were none but Republicans
in the hall, and therefore that he could accomplish no
real work. It might be that there were some few Fusion men, some men who had looked at Howell Cobb s
watch to see at what hour the Union was to expire.
He thought it was a very kind thing for the Federal He thought it was a very kind thing for the Federal officers to give us notice of the precise time when they were going to dissolve the Union. They might have frightened some poor souls. But not in Peansylvania. There they were of German stock, and they had a German proverb there that the man who made himself green would be eaten by the flies. If anybody was green enough to be frightened into the sale of stocks, then look out for the Southern gallinippers; they would be into the green men mighty deep. They had not effected much in Pennsylvania, except to arouse their citizens to say for the Southern gallinippers; they would be into the green men mighty deep. They had not effected much in Pennsylvania, except to arouse their citizens to say if the deluge must come, let it come. They owed a great deal of credit in Pennsylvania to a very quiet but effective man who manufactured fine-tooth coabs. A Bell and Everett man called him for \$20 to save the Union and Southern trade. "Vell," said the old man, "vat for, ven I am a Lincoln man?" The Bell man said, "O, don't say you are a Lincoln man. Give us your money, and save your trade." "Vell, I think a leedle bout it." "But come, come, I have not got time to stay." They were almost as much in a hurry as the Fusionists to-day; they didn't care whather you came into the front door or the back door. Finally the old man raid, "Vell, shtop! de South von't buy my goots if I don't go de Bell and Everett ticket." "No," answered the Bell and Everett man. "Vell," said the old man, "the South, if it don't buy my combs, may just go as lousy as it pleases. "Vell," said the old man, "the South, if it don't buy my combs, may just go as lousy as it pleases. [Laughter and cheers.] The South had got to buy the old man's combs; the darkies were not skilled in fine work. In Pennsylvania, they would increase the 32,000 majority for Curtin moreto than 64,000 next Tuesday. The Fusion men down there were in a bad way. On the day after election, he asked one of them how he felt. He answered by telling a story of a Western drover, who, when one he asked one of them how he felt. He answered by telling a story of a Western drover, who, when questioned about a bad speculation, evaded a direct reply at first, but at last said: "Well, I had the Company of the hogs!" [Laughter.] The merchants of Philadel phia had gained just that by their fusion; they had had the company of strikers and bullies of the Democratic party, and that was all they could gain here. What party, and that was all they could gain here. What changed Pennsylvania? Her labo ing men. [Cheers.] The men of her mines and forges. It was not, as Whittier had sung, that the Quakers were out, but the working men had discovered where their duty to them-Whitier had sing, that the Quaers were out, but the working men had discovered where their duty to themselves and to their posterity lay. They had looked into Galusha, Grow's Homestead Bill. Did they all know that our public lands yielded only about 10 cents an acre to the Government? Mr. Kelley stated the features of the Homestead Bill passed by the House and its fair in the Senare. While he was illustrating it the "frepressibles" of Brooklyn came in. They were received with loud applause. Mr. Kelly said that he liked to see these Northern Lights; they were the arrorn of the coming of freedom. He gave some striking illustrations of the Homestead Bill with telling effect. The working men of Pennsylvania, he said, understood the Bill thoroughly. They knew that it was the policy of the South and the Democratic party to degrade labor by buying heathens from Africa. They called the Kepublicans the Negro Party. But it was not at Chicago that Mr. Gandden offered to show the Native Africans at work on his plantation side by side with natives of Maryland and Virginia; it was at Baltimore. It was idle to expect that the free white side with natives of Maryland and Virginia; it was at Baltimore. It was idle to expect that the free white man could work by the side of the Slave. This was the reason why the men of New-York went into Michigan and Mionesota, and not into sunny Virginia, that glorious old Commonwealth, rich in agricultural resources, richer in universal wealth than any of her sister States, and with a harbor superior to that of resources, richer in universal wears superior to that of sister States, and with a harbor superior to that of New-York.

Henry Smith, eeq., now rushed forward and proposed three cheers for Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, who, he said, was in the house. There was wild applanse, and loud cries for Curtin.

Mr. Kelley—Allow me, fellow-citizens, to introduce my great chieftain, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

Nine cheers were given for Gov. Cartin and for

Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelley—Allow me to excuse Gov. Curtin from returning to you his thanks. Against the protest of his friends he has been laboring in New-England, and he has been threatened with a return of his disease; and therefore you will excuse him from thanking you, but accept his hearty thanks through me. [Loud and

and therefore you will excuse the countinued applause.]

Mr. Kelly, contained. He spoke of the declaration of Herschel V. Johnson in Independence square, that they of the South thought it better that capital should own labor. If there was a man who wanted to vote for Douglas and Johnson let him go and sell himself. [Laughter and applause.] The men of Pennsylvania understood that thoroughly. They said that they stood by the doctriness of Washington and Jefferson, though they never sold another fine-tooth comb. [Laughter.] Mr. Kelley gave a humorous account of the progrees of Fusion in Pennsylvania. He said that they felt grateful to the Lord for having sent Buchanan to them—much as the Parson felt when called to the bed side of Bill Beaver. The Beaver family, belonging to les petits blancs of North Carolina, were very wicked, disturbed camp meetings, &c., peace of families, and broke pious and respectable things generally. Bill was struck by a rattle snake, and whisky would not save him, no more than it would Douglas. The Parson was called and he prayed with Bill, and converted him. He then, continuing his prayers, thanked God for rattle-snakes, because this one had been the means of saving Bill Beaver's soul, and he prayed for a particularly large rattle-snake, with extraordinary prongs, to strike old. Jim Beaver, that he too might Bill Beaver's soul, and he prayed for a particularly large rattle-snake, with extraordinary prongs, to strike old Jim Beaver, that he too night be numbered among the saved in Heaven. A the Parson thanked God for the rattle-snake, so they thanked him for such men as James Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas. Again he called upon them to address themselves to the election of Congressmen before all else; Lincoln was as good as elected now. The conservative men of the South and the poor men of the South were thanking God that the day was approaching in which they night express their conscientions convictions. They felt that with Abraham Lincoln President, the ways of Washington and Jefferson would be restored, and our

See Eighth Page.